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WARSAW PACT MEETING SET FOR BUCHAREST

AU061829 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] In accordance with the understandings agreed upon, the meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-countries will be held in Bucharest in the second half of October 1986.

INTERNATIONAL BANK SESSION ENDS IN WARSAW

LD022159 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] The 64th session of the Council of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation [IBEC] has ended in Warsaw. The basic directions of development and ways of perfecting the bank's activity in 1986-90 were examined. It was decided to increase the bank's statutory paid-up capital, and its credit plan for this year was made more specific.

Premier Zbigniew Messner received members of the Council in the Palace of the Office of the Council of Ministers. Representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Hungary, Vietnam and the Soviet Union took part. The role played by the IBEC in providing a dynamic force in the development of trade exchange among the CEMA states and in deepening their economic cooperation was emphasized. The fact that the bank has extended the range of its activity was pointed out. At present it accumulates means and slates them to finance joint undertakings as part of the multilateral cooperation of the CEMA states.

ZHIVKOV, ATANASOV RECEIVE USSR'S KATUSHEV

AU061642 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 6 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R. for Foreign Economic Relations.

The two sides discussed a wide circle of questions of the bilateral economic and technical cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union. Special attention was paid to the joint initiatives for carrying out of the comprehensive programme for techno-scientific advance of the C.M.E.A member-states up to the year 2000.

The two sides stressed the significance of the direct relations for broadening of the cooperation and for implementation of the latest techno-scientific achievements in the sphere of electronics and automation.

Mr Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr. Konstantin Katushev.

They examined questions related to the projects under construction in Bulgaria with the technical cooperation of the U.S.S.R. Special attention was paid to the construction and reconstruction of power supply and chemical works.

ZHIVKOV, LUKANOV RECEIVE USSR'S VARNACHEV

AU031931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Yevgeniy Varnachev, the Soviet minister of machine building for construction, road building, and communal services. They examined the possibilities for expanding cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union through the creation of joint trusts for the manufacture of road-building machines. [passage omitted]

During his stay in Bulgaria, Yevgeniy Varnachev was also received by Comrade Andrey Lukanov. They discussed issues relating to cooperation in the field of road-building and transport machine building.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

AU020955 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] On 26 September the Bulgarian delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Council on Intellectual Development, returned from Moscow. The delegation took part in events related to the Days of Bulgarian Culture in the USSR.

Leonid Grekov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was among those who greeted the delegation at Sofia airport.

SESSION WITH USSR TIMBER INDUSTRY GROUP ENDS

AU061959 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] On 6 October in Sofia the ninth session of the Permanent Working Group in Bulgarian-USSR Cooperation in the Timber Industry on the territory of the Komi ASSR ended. Lazar Pandev, deputy minister of agriculture and forests, and Nikolay Savchenko, USSR deputy minister of the timber a protocol on the work of the group. The document reflects the implementation of the plan on joint activity of the [word indistinct] and Wood Industry and Construction Economic Trust, as well as the basic plan indexes for the next year. A protocol on scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet ministry and the Association on Forestry and Forest Economy was also signed.

CUBAN COOPERATION COMMISSION OPENS TALKS

AU031722 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The plenary session of the Bylgarian-Cuban Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has just opened. The 19 participants in the talks and meetings, representatives of the economic (spheres) of the two countries, are discussing in a comradely constructive atmosphere the joint [words indistinct], the division of socialist labor, and the further developoment of joint enterprises.

At the opening of the session the chairmen of the two sections of the commission, Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and Antonio Esquivel, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, noted with satisfaction that good results have been achieved in the traditional spheres of cooperation.

Atanasov Receives Esquivel

AU062024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] On 6 October Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Antonio Esquivel, deputy chairman of the Cuban Coiuncil of Ministers and chairman of the Cuban part of the Bilateral Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Issues related to improving and reconstructing the economic structures of Bulgaria and Cuba were discussed. The work of the session of the Bulgarian-Cuban Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation which has just ended was positively evaluated. Comrades Andrey Lukanov and Ernesto Melendez Bachs, chairman of Cuba's State Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, took part in the meeting.

REPORTAGE OF PLOVDIV INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Zhivkov Receives Formica

AU291746 Sofia BTA in English 1711 GMT 29 Sep 86

[Text] Plovdiv, September 29 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Salvatore Formica, minister of foreign trade of Italy, who leads the Italian Governmental-trade delegation to the 42nd Plovdiv International Technical Fair.

The two sides discussed a wide range of questions on the development of the bilateral economic cooperation, trade-industrial cooperation and the joint initiatives in the establishing of small cooperation and the joint initiatives in the estabishing of small and average enterprises.

Zhivkov Speaks

AU021028 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 86 p 6

[Speech by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, on opening the 42d Plovdiv Technical Fair on 29 September]

[Text] Dear Comrades,
Dear guests,
For many years now I have been opening the Plovdiv Fair. Some may ask: Why does Comrade Zhivkov always open the fair with only a few words? Incidentially, it is easier for Comrade Khristov, the minister of trade. He is the organizer, he has toured all the pavilions, and knows all the exhibits. Therefore he can say more. But only now do I have to tour the fair. What can I say?

This is the first point.

Second, how will the consumers receive what is exhibited here? I wonder whether our Bulgarian products will not merely remain exhibits and afterwards be stored in some warehouse.

And one further point. We are actively taking part in the international division of labor. It is of no small importance to us what our guests from abroad will have to say about what we are exhibiting.

Permit me, just as on other occasions, to fulfill the pleasant commission of opening the 42d Plovdiv Technical Fair and to wish success to our own and the foreign exhibitors.

Best wishes!

Atanasov Receives Romanian

AU012039 Bucharest in English 1926 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia AGERPRES 1/10/86 -- Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Dimitrie Ancuta who visited Bulgaria on the occasion of the fourty-second edition of the Plovdiv International Fair. During the talks the sides singled out the decisive role played in the continuous development and expansion of the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples by the interviews and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov.

There were approached a series of problems related to the current stage and the prospects of development of the Romanian-Bulgarian economic, technical and scientific collaboration. In the context the sides underscored the special role incumbent on the cooperation and specialization in production that is to hold an ever greater share in the economic exchanges between the two countries.

Iranian Minister Visits

LD020919 Tehran IRNA in English 0855 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Tehran, Oct. 2, IRNA -- Iran's Minister of Heavy Industries Behzad Nabavi, heading a high ranking delegation arrived in Sofia Wednesday and was welcomed by Ognyan Doynov, Bulgarian deputy prime minister and member of Council of State and minister of machine-bulding and electronics.

Nabavi will visit Bulgaria's Plovdiv international fair and hold talks with Sofia's high ranking officials over topics of mutual interest.

The Islamic Republic is also actively participating at the Plovdiv fair.

Commercial Agreements Signed

AU021358 Sofia BTA in English 1238 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Sofia, October 2 (BTA) -- The negotiations which Bulgarian business executives hold at the fair with their partners from the C.M.E.A. member-countries, Western Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America already yield their first results.

Deals worth 235 million roubles have already been concluded with the Soviet Union in the field of metallurgy, power generation and the metal-working industry. The protocol between the U.S.S.R. State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and Bulgarian foreign trade companies provides for imports and exports of machines and electronics. The Bulgarian Isotimpex trading company will import electronic components from the U.S.S.R.

The Bulgarian Electroimpex foreign trade organization signed a licensing agreement with the Swedish ASEA concern on the manufacturing in Bulgaria of electrical switches for power sources and power transmission lines. Expanded cooperation is planned in the contract concluded between the chemical industry economic association and the Europea branch of the American Dupont Company. Under an agreement reached between the Electroimpex Co. and the Intervis foreign trade firm, Bulgarian-made electrical instruments will be exported to Poland in 1987. A protocol was signed on the delivery to Ghana of Bulgarian whole projects in agriculture, industry and prospecting. Bulgarian-Danish joint industrial production will be promoted in the manufacturing of food-industry machines. The agreement on economic, technological and scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and Belgium was extended for another ten years. A particularly promising area of cooperation is the production of colour tv sets and biotechnologies.

Scientists and experts from Bulgaria, the GDR, Austria, Switzerland, the FRG, Japan and elsewhere attended a seminar on new geodetic instruments and technologies. Seminars and techno-scientific conferences were held on the problems of computer hardware and software systems, on electronics, on technological advances in construction. Bulgarian and foreign specialists showed interest in the seminar organised by Interatominstrument, an international organisation of the C.M.E.A. member countries.

Doynov Meets Ministers

AU022034 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Today at the 42d Plovdiv International Autumn Fair Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, had meetings with Behzad Nabavi, Iran's minister of heavy industry, and with Martin Herzog, the minister of the economy, (?medium enterprises), and transport of Baden-Wuerttemberg in the FRG. Questions were discussed relating to the expansion of the mutually beneficial cooperation.

In addition, Comrade Ognyan Doynov received Richard O'Brien, vice president of the U.S. firm Corning Glass, and Mohammad Raz Paktin, minister of electric energy of Afghanistan.

Doynov, Markov Hold Meetings

AU031817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Active and businesslike work was completed today, the 5th day of the 42d Plovdiv Autumn Technical Fair. Ognyan Doynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Economic Council, had a meeting with [name indistinct], vice president of the Swedish company ASEA. They discussed the possibilities for expanding the mutually beneficial cooperation.

Soyan Markov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Research and Technologies, met Martin Herzog, minister of economy, medium-sized enterprises, and transport of Baden-Wuerttemberg in the FRG. They had a talk on the opportunities and prospects for production sharing in the field of scientific and technical developments.

Deals Made With USSR

AU051833 Sofia BTA in English 1734 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] Plovdiv, October 5 (BTA) -- The last but one day of the 42nd Plovdiv International Technology Fair is characterized by business contacts and the signing of contracts. The Bulgarian "Technoimport-Export" trading corporation signed an agreement with the Soviet "Atomenergoexport" corporation for the delivery of technological equipment for the construction of the sixth power unit of the "Kozloduy" nuclear power station. This will be the second 1000-megawatt reactor.

So far the Soviet and Bulgarian trading organizations have signed agreements to the tune of 2 milliard rubles. The most important among them are the agreements for the export to the Soviet Union of Bulgarian I.C.E. trucks and computer equipment.

The Bulgarian organization "Chimiport" and the Greek firm "Itko" signed an agreement for the exchange of Bulgarian fertilizers and industrial goods for Greek farm products and products of the light industry. The agreement amounts to the tune of 20 million foreign currency leva. The "Isotimpex" organization signed contracts for the export of computer and organizational equipment for the GDR and Romania, and "Balkancarpodem" for the export of electric hoists to the GDR, Romania and Albania.

The trading society "Balkancarimpex" signed agreements for the export of electric and I.C.E. trucks and spare parts to the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR, Hungary, Romania, Yuygoslavia, Austria, Sweden and the FRG.

Khristov - Katushev

AU051907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Text] On 5 October in Plovdiv, Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, met Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian trade minister, and had a talk with him. Khristo Khristov and Konstantin Katushev signed a trade contract on supply of technological equipment for the Bulgarian nuclear energetics. Konstantin Katushev said to our representative:

[Begin Katushev recording in Russian, fading into Bulgarian translation] Today at the Plovdiv International Fair, which convincingly demonstrates the achievements of fraternal Bulgaria's economic and scientific-technical development, a new and remarkable event took place. This event, which characterizes the high level of USSR-Bulgarian cooperation, was the signing of an agreement on rendering technical assistance to Bulgaria in the construction of new 1-million kw reactor for the Bulgarian Kozloduy nuclear plant. This equipment for nuclear power represents a new class, both in its power and quality and its realibility. Our cooperation in this area is a now joint contribution to strengthening the economy of fraternal Bulgaria in assisting it in solving the tasks posed by the 13th BCP Congress on increasing the prosperity of the Bulgarian people, Konstantin Katushev said in conclusion.

Fair Ends, Contracts Signed

AU061932 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Plovdiv, October 6 (BTA) -- The sum total of the contracts signed at the 42d International Autumn Technical Fair amounts to more than 4 billion and 605 million currency leva, which is one billion more in comparision with the previous year. The export contracts alone amount to 2,851,000,000 curency leva. More than 90 per cent of the contracts are in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics, robotics, electrical engineering and bio-technologies.

At the press conference, which was held here, Mr Petur Rusev, chairman of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, outlined the integration between industrial technologies and computer technology as the basic feature of the Bulgarian exposition. As another characteristic feature Mr Petur Rusev pointed out the expanded production list and the high degree of innovation of Bulgarian products. The qualitative indices and the realibility of Bulgarian industrial products have increased, stressed he, referring to opinions of foreign representatives of business circles. According to him these assessments show that the Bulgarian producers are capable of being reliable partners even to the most exacting clients.

35 countries and more than 2,170 firms took part in the fair. This speaks not only about the continuously increasing interest in the fair but also about the fact that the fair has become a prestigious centre of international trade, a venue for exchange of advanced experience in the sphere of technologies and for the obtaining of detailed market information.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS REYKJAVIK MEETING

AU041635 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Editorial: "A Serious, Businesslike Dialogue"]

[Text] On 30 September the news flew around the world with lightning speed: Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Ronald Reagan, U.S. President, will be meeting in Reyzkjavik, Iceland, on 11-12 October. In view of the development of the international situation and of the complicated relations between the two countries, it became essential to hold this meeting -- convened at the Soviet Union's initiative -- even prior to Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States.

We in Czechoslovakia, too, have received the news of the Reykajvik meeting with gratification. We support the Soviet Union's peace effort, which also fully expresses our own national and state interests. We know that USSR-U.S. relations belong among the weightiest issues in contemporary international relations. As part of the peace-loving majority of the present world, we express the hope that top-level Soviet-American contacts will lead to the two countries' better mutual understanding and to a general improvement of the international political climate.

It is not due to pure chance that the summit meeting, which only a few weeks ago seemed highliy improbable, will really take place in the nearest future. This fact proves once again that the Soviet Union is doing its utmost in its foreign policy to make the longing of peace-loving mankind come true: the longing to live in a world not threatened by nuclear ruin. No task is more significant for the Soviet Union, no priority more important for its foreign policy than to promote peace and to avert the mortal danger of a nuclear war. At a time when the existing nuclear arsenals, of immense power, are capable of destroying the world, peace is the highest value and mankind's most precious possession. Peace transferred from the category of declarations to that of practical measures provides mankind with a hope of survival. Our nuclear era places increased demands on political common sense, on new political thinking.

The policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems has been the foreign political creed of the Soviet state since the very first days of its existence. Today, when we know of the existence of monstrous nuclear arsenals, this policy acquires new, specific features in many respects. Nobody can parade as victor in a radioactive desert; nobody can subjugate a world which has ceased to exist. Only two possibilities exist: either peaceful coexistence or destruction. There is no third possibility. If mankind wants to survive, it must learn the art of coexisting. It is in harmony with this great truth that Soviet foreign policy is undertaking practical steps.

Soviet foreign policy is a principled policy: nothing is more important for it than peace. At the same time it is flexible; neither sophisticated pitfalls nor the most treacherous torpedoes launched by the adversaries of international detente can upset its balance. This, too, has been noted by a number of foreign political observers, who are now pondering Moscow's diplomatic steps and the lessons to be drawn from past events. The French paper LIBERATION has justly called the Soviet Union's action a "grand gesture."

A number of important lessons can be learned from the almost 1-year period since the Soviet-American summit in Geneva. The period has sharply shown who is really in favor of peace and who is merely talking about it. The ink had not even become dry on the U.S. President's signature under the joint Soviet-American declaration in Geneva, which anchored realistic and sensible principles of relations between the two countries, when

Washington started launching a frontal attack against the commitments to which it had agreed. It accelerated the development of armament systems for "star wars"; it "replied" to the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear experiments by a series of explosions in the Nevada desert. The United states tried to worsen its relations with the soviet Union by taking more and more steps in the same directions. The egregious U.S. attempt to expel 25 members of the Soviet mission attached to the United Nations -- an attempt contradicting the commitments undertaken by the United Nations -- an attempt contradicting the commitments undertaken by the United states as the country hosting the United Nations -- belongs in the same category. Actually, we can also include in this the cases of American journalist Daniloff and soviet citizen Zakharov. At a time that was immensely significant for the Soviet-American dialogue, both theses cases were meant to poison relations and to harm the prospects of a summit meeting. But everything has turned out differently, not as certain Washington circles expected. The Soviet Union found a way out, thus proving again how sincerely it is interested in a businesslike and productive dialogue.

Recent events have reaffirmed the thoughts voiced by Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, in the interview granted by him to RUDE PRAVO at the beginning of September. They confirm the profoundness of his analysis of Soviet-American relations and of their prospects and the correct nature of the strategy followed by Soviet foreign policy.

"After Geneva we took a number of steps to draw closer the stands in the broad circle of problems concerning the overcoming of feverish armament. The approach that can be summed up as 'everything or nothing,' is alien to us. The issues in question concern all countries, the entire world community, even though the amount of responsibility borne by the Soviet Union and the United States is, understandably, particularly large. That is why we are not breaking off contacts with the American Government, not casting doubts on their usefulness, and not closing the doors, regardless of how much we are provoked," Mikhail Gorbachev declared in the interview.

However, the present situation indicates that it will be no simple matter to achieve positive results in the Soviet-American dialogue. One should also not ignore the efforts made by certain U.S. circles to create a rather unfavorable atmosphere around the Soviet-American dialogue. They spread provocative slanders, fabricate sensations out of serious matters, and strive to establish an atmosphere of a competitive encounter and to portray the complicated dialogue almost as they would describe a baseball game in which the rivals are playing for runs.

Even without these poisoners of wells, USSR-U.S. relations are complicated enough. That is why the international community received the news of the coming Soviet-American top-level meeting with all the greater gratification.

The Reykjavik meeting is not meant to replace Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States. In Reykjavik the situation will be evaluated directly and an agreement will be reached on directives for ensuring progress in certain issues of nuclear arms, which would suffice for achieving substantial and outstanding results. Thus, the coming Soviet-American meeting in Iceland is an "interim meeting"; in other words, it is a preparatory phase which should establish positive prerequisites for another meeting, on American soil. This meeting should then yield at least one or two Soviet-American agreements, above all in the sphere of arms limitation.

Obviously, it must be realized that this sphere in particular harbors a number of most difficult and complicated problems. [paragraph continues]

Although there have been certain positive phenomena, the solution of the central problem of the present, general security, has not been brought a single step forward. The problem is complicated first and foremost by the stagnation of the dialogue on issues of nuclear and space arms; this is a cardinal problem which will undoubtedly affect the future form of Soviet-American relations, too. In fact, the White House policy is decisively influenced by the American military-industrial complex, which regards armament -- above all nuclear and space armament -- as an extremely rich source of profits reaching into the billions.

One thing is certain -- the accord on the extraordinary Soivet-American top-level meeting was reached thanks to the realism and the constructive approach of the leading representatives of both countries. E. Shevardnadze, Soviet foreign minister, said on 30 September that the fact of the talks "gives hope that soon we will be able to achieve more significant results, and a turn for the better both in Soviet-American relations and on a worldwide scale."

This is the sincere wish hundreds of millions of peace-loving people throughout the world.

U.S. 'SUBVERSIVE DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN' ASSESSED

AU071108 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Oct 86 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny Washington dispatch: "Disinformation Campaign Against Libya; Scandalous Revelations by THE WASHINGTON POST" -- passages between slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Washington (from our correspondent) -- /On Thursday, 2 October, THE WASHINGTON POST published a long article revealing an extensive disinformation campaign launched by the American Government against Libya. Its purpose was to provoke the Libyan leadership by means of spurious reports to undertake an action that could serve as a pretext for yet another military action against Libya, aimed at overthrowing Libya's top representative M. al-Qadhdhafi./

THE WASHINGTON POST states that the secret plan was adopted on 14 August 1986 at a session held in the White House; and that it was expounded in a confidential memorandum for President Reagan elaborated by Admiral Poindexter, national security adviser. The American paper quotes from the memorandum that "one of the key elements (of this new strategy -- RUDE PRAVO editorial note) is that it combines real and illusory events by means of a disinformation program with the basic aim of persuading Al-Qadhdhafi that there is a high level of domestic opposition to him in Libya, that his trustworthy colleagues are disloyal to him, and that the United States is preparing a military action against him."

According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the strategy was a plan that was worked out in detail and that include "a series of closely coordinated events incorporating [illegible]et, diplomatic, and public actions." The plan is in fact the latest phase in the American Government's policy aimed at overthrowing the present Libyan Government.

As stated by THE WASHINGTON POST, /the American communications media, fed by intentionally false reports on Libya, began publishing this spurious information as far back as 25 August./ First, there was a long article in THE WALL STREET JOURNAL (Reagan's spokesman Speakes even called it "authoritative"), and following it other articles appeared in other newspaper, including THE WASHINGTON POST, which presented as facts spurious information spread by the American Government in accordance with the plan adopted on 14 August.

Libya was being accused of standing behind terrorist actions; and the articles deal with the threat of an immediate American military counteraction. On Thursday, 2 October, THE WASHINGTON POST remarked that "in reality the representatives of the American intelligence service conlluded in August that Al-Qadhdhafi is keeping quiet on the terrorist front." /In other words, the American spokesman lied, both in public and during "confidential" meetings with journalists, with the aim of unleashing an extensive anti-Libyan disinformation campaign./

And it was not merely a matter of lying to the press. /According to THE WASHINGTON POST, even high figures in the U.S. Department of State were involved in this secret oepration; they lied to the American allies in Western Europe and to certain of Libya's neighbors./ This specifically applied to the mission of the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Walters; to Western Europe; and to the trip made by Deputy Secretary of Defense Armitage to Algeria and Tunisia. Officially, the purpose of both trips was to "give briefings on new American proof of Libyan support for terrorist acts." But in reality, as the American paper quoted above concedes, /"Walters did not offer the Western allies any new proof."/

Within the framework of the same plan, the American CIA intelligence center was charged with the task of placing spurious information about Libya in the foreign communications media. Apart from accusing Libya of supporting terrorism, the disinformation showed alleged Soviet plans for a coup d'etat in Libya. This was aimed at achieving a split between the Soviet and Libyan leaderships. THE WASHINGTON POST quotes from the secret Poindexter memorandum that "the Libyan intelligence service was to have received pictures of Libyan dissidents meeting Soviet figures in Paris, Baghdad, and so forth." These, too, were counterfeit "documents," and a gross provocation.

Included in the plan were the provocative movements of American aircraft carries and their aircraft in the vicinity of Libyan shores, movements aimed at convincing the Libyan leadership that an immediate attack was threatening Libya and at provoking it to undertake some action that could serve as a pretext for real aggression.

As stated by THE WASHINGTON POST, /"high government representatives were disappointed that Al-Qudhdhafi was able to remain in power in spite of the CIA's endeavor to overthrow him, an endeavor which had been approved by the President and which had lasted for a whole year."/ And thus it was that the White House resorted to the subversive disinformation campaign, which was meant to show up the top Libyan representative as an "unbalanced, paranoid, and ineffective" person, so that -- to quote the secret memorandum -- "the force inside Libya which want him overthrown would gain courage to act."

The scandalous revelations by THE WASHINGTON POST confirm that /it is the United States which is fanning, intentionally and basely, the regional conflicts in the interests of its imperial power ambitions./ At the same time they affirm that, similarly as the case of the falsely accused Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov in the assassination attempt against the Pope, the CIA is not loath to resort to any swindle, lie, or subversive action if this concerns states, political organizations, or personalities which the American Government finds inconvenient.

It is also becoming obvious how easily the Western press -- which proudly proclaims its alleged objectivity -- becomes the tool and mouthpiece of lies and slanders disseminated intentionally by the American intelligence service.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO PRC COUNTERPARTS

LD011056 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 30 Sep (ADN) --Erich Honecher, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, have sent a state telegram to Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee; Li Xiannian, PRC president; Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State council; and Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the founding of the PRC, we convey to you and the Chinese people, on behalf of the people of the GDR and in our own name, most cordial greetings and congratulations.

With the victory of the great Chinese people's revolution and the founding of the PRC, a long and self-sacrificing struggle of the Chinese people, led by the CPC, came to an end. This laid the foundation stone for a new, socialist China. In the past 37 years the Chinese working people have achieved impressive successes in socialist construction in their country.

Traditional friendship has existed between our two socialist countries for a long time. In recent years bilateral relations in the political, economic and cultural spheres have developed in a gratifying way. We will continue to attach great importance to the expansion and deepening of mutually-advantageous cooperation with the PRC in the interests of socialism and peace. In this spirit we look forward with pleasure and expectation to the forthcoming official friendshp visit to the PRC. We are convinced that this visit will open a new chapter in relations between our states and peoples.

We are filled with satisfaction at the fact that the GDR and the PRC share the view that guaranteeing lasting world peace and averting the danger of a nuclear confrontation are fundamental concerns of our time. We wish the Chinese people new successes in the building of socialism and you, esteemed comrades, creative strength.

SED'S KRENZ RECEIVES ANGOLAN INTERIOR MINISTER

AU052146 East Berlin NEUS DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 29 September Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for talks Manuel Alexandre Duarte, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Labor Party and minister of the interior of the People's Republic of Angola.

The two politicians stressed the full agreement between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola in the struggle for the preservation of peace and for anti-imperialist solidarity. The cooperation between the SED and the MPLA Party of Labor proceeds on a high level and constitutes the basis for the broad and dynamic development of the relations between the two states and peoples.

Egon Krenz briefed the Angolan guest on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He expressed the great respect of the GDR people for the revolutionary struggle of the Angolan People's Republic under the leadership of the MPLA Party of Labor.

The GDR emphatically demands a just solution of the problems in southern Africa and the implementation of the right of peoples to freely tread their road of political, economic and social development without intervention.

Manuel Alexandre Duarte Rodrigues appreciated the solidaristic attitude of the SED and GDR in support for the struggle of his people. During his stay in the GDR he experienced everywhere how the SED's policy for strengthening socialism and for securing peace is being supported by all the people.

HONECKER MESSAGE TO GDR-ANGOLAN YOUTH MEETING

AU021024 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following greetings message to the participants of the friendship meeting between the youth of the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], which is taking place in Halle and Berlin:

Dear Angolan friends, dear FDJ members:
On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council I convey cordial greetings to the participants in the friendship meeting between the youth of the GDR and the PRA.

Your festival is a valuable contribution to the further consolidation of the fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our states and peoples. We are convinced that it will give new stimuli for deepening the friendly bonds between the youth in both countries.

The members of the FDJ and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Youth] are firmly united in the joint struggle to preserve peace, and for disarmament and detente. They fully support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other socialist states, which show the path toward halting the arms race on earth and preventing its extension into space. With all their strength they oppose the imperialist policy that endangers peace, that is threatening mankind with arms buildup and aggression, with confrontation and preparations for war, and with colonialism, and racism.

During the present weeks in particular our solidarity goes to the just struggle of the South African people against the hated racist regime. We categorically condemn the attacks of the South African aggressors against the PRA and the other sovereign states in the south of Africa, and the illegal annexation of Namibia.

Your friendly meeting offers a good opportunity to exchange experiences of youth's work for the overall strengthening of our two states. In this you can proceed from a high level of bilateral relations between your youth associations, which is particularly reflected in a convincing way in the work of FDJ friendship brigades in the PRA and in the qualification of Angolan youths in GDR enterprises and institutions.

I wish you much success for your friendship meeting in Halle and Berlin. May all its participants gain many new, friendly impressions through an interesting and fruitful exchange of ideas and opinions, and thus win new strength for our joint struggle for peace, friendship, and anti-imperialist solidarity.

Friendship!
Erich Honecker
General secretary of the SED Central Commitee and
Chairman of the GDR State Council.

STOPH RECEIVES HUNGARIAN HEALTH MINISTER

AU052153 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 86 p 2

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN) -- On 1 October Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Minister chairman, received Laszlo Medve, minister of health of the Hungarian People's Republic.

At the meeting, the partners in the talk expressed their satisfaction with the friendly relations between both peoples and states, which are continuously developing on the basis of the agreements concluded at the highest level and which contribute to strengthening socialism and securing peace. The "Long-Term Program for the Development of the Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic Through the Year 2000," which also includes cooperation in the health and medical science sectors, is of great importance. [passage omitted]

SED, PZPR REGIONAL FIRST SECRETARIES MEET

AU010904 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Sep 86 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Cottbus (ND) -- The third seminar of the first secretaries of the SED bezirk leaderships of Cottbus, Dresden, Frankfurt (Oder), Neubrandenburg, and Rostock, as well as the first secretaries of the PZPR voivodship committees of Gorzow Wielkopolski, Jelenia Gora, Koszalin, Szczecin, Wroclaw, and Zielona Gora was held in Cottbus on 19 September. The subject was the further improvement of the fraternal cooperation between the bezirk and voivodship party organizations of the border areas of the GDR and Poland. The meeting was headed by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. It was attended by Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The main subjects of the discussion at the seminar were the implementation of the stipulations made during the meeting of Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski at the end of last year in Warsaw, as well as the exchange of experiences between the individual party organizations on the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress.

There was agreement that the SED and the PZPR, the GDR and the PPR, in firm militant alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, and the other countries of the socialist community are making an active contribution to reducing the danger of war, to improving the international situation; the proposals of the Soviet Union and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, and the Budapest program of the Warsaw Pact states form a good basis for this.

In his opening address, Horst Dohlus assessed highly the continuous development of cooperation and stressed that in this way a valuable contribution is being made to the successful implementation of the resolutions of our two party congresses. In accordance with the demanding tasks, the exchange of experiences on further developing the leading role of the party in the political management of social processes is to be made the central point of cooperation. In this connection, numerous findings in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress were reported. The constantly increasing demands on ideological work in order to strengthen and develop socialist awareness must be taken into account above all else. The mutual exchange on the best forms and methods of party work is also to deal with the connection between the advantages of the socialist social order and the results of the scientific-technological revolution. [paragraph continues]

Among the working people of both countries, the conviction is deepened that one's own experiences can also be utilized by friends, an thus socialism and peace can become stronger, Horst Dohlus noted. [passage omitted]

HONECKER PRESENTS AWARDS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD061324 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] On the occasion of the GDR's National Day, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conferred awards on meritorous public figures this morning at the official seat of the State Council. He conferred the Karl Marx Order, the Great Star of International Friendship, the titles Hero of Labor and Outstanding Scientist of the People, and the National Prize.

He stressed that in the GDR great tribute is paid to those who help continually improve the life of mankind through their work, creativity, and initiative. The 11th SED Congress pointed the way toward the further shaping of advanced socialist society with its decisions looking ahead to the year 2000. In the solution of great tasks of the future the advantages of socialism and the results of the scientific-technical revolution will be linked even more closely. Referring to his latest meeting with Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, Erich Honecker underlined the statement made there that averting the danger of nuclear war and the preservation of world peace are of vital importance for mankind. The proposals of the Soviet Union and the comprehensive program of the Warsaw Pact states in Budapest offer a great opportunity for this which must be taken up. It is to be hoped, Erich Honecker said, that the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan in the capital of Iceland will pave the way for leading the world out of the danger zone of an nuclear inferno in the nuclear space age.

HONECKER MESSAGE MARKS PHYSICIANS PEACE DAY

AU032124 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Oct 86 p 2

["Text" of message sent by Erich Honecker to the participants in the meeting of the committee of "GDR Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" in Potsdam under the title "Activity in the Interest of Peace, for Saving Civilization" -- dated 2 October]

Dear friends and comrades:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and of the GDR State Council, I extend to the participants in today's meeting of the committee "GDR Physicians for the Prevention of a Nuclear War" in Potsdam cordial greetings on the occasion of "International Physicians Day for Peace."

The wholewide opposition of physicians to the deadly threat to mankind of a nuclear war constitutes an important component of the international peace movement. "Starting from the special responsibility of doctors for the protection of life and health, you are making an effective contribution in teaching people about the devastating effects of a nuclear inferno and mobilizing them in the struggle to prevent it. We recognize and highly respect this.

Safeguarding peace is and remains the most important task of the present. Together with the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR presented a far-reaching program for disarmament and detente in the Budapest delcaration of June this year, which offers the world the magnificent perspective of entering the year 2000 free of nuclear weapons and safeguarding a permanent peaceful future.

A nuclear test ban is indeed most urgent, and is in full agreement with the main demands of your movement: It would be a breakthrough to halting the nuclear arms race and to the complete removal of this type of weapon. The decision of the Soviet Union to extend its unilateral moratorium once again is a concession of world political significance and at the same time a convincing example of its responsible approach to the questions of international politics in the nuclear age.

The successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference on confidence and security building measures and disarmament in Europe affirms our conviction that a real chance exists to improve international relations, for a move away from arms race and confrontation to cooperation and detente.

The GDR will continue to work actively for such an improvement in the international situation with a policy of businesslike dialogue. It will do everything to ensure that war never again starts on German soil. We are convinced that the voice of the international movement of physicians for the prevention of a nuclear war will continue to be of great weight in further joint actions in the interest of peace and for the rescue of civilization. The fact fills us with pleasure that the physicians and dental physicians of our republic are also making a growing contribution to all this with great commitment. I wish you much strength and success for the forthcoming new stage of your activity.

With socialist greetings,
Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council

Call for Nuclear-Free World

AU061813 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Oct 86 pp 1-2

[Text] Potsdam (ADN/ND) -- On 2 October on the occasion of the International Physicians Day for Peace, 250 GDR physicians reaffirmed at a meeting in the Potsdam Bezirk hospital that strengthening peace is the only possible prophylaxis for a safe future for society. With strong applause they welcomed a greetings message by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, that praised the work of the Committee of "GDR Physicians for the Prevention of a Nuclear War."

Moritz Mebel, chairman of the committee, who read the message at the beginning, reported on an earlier meeting of the body that since 1984 has been a member of the association of "International Physicians for the Prevention of a Nuclear War" (IPPNW) as a national section. He stated that it was decided to make possible individual membership for all physicians and dentists of the GDR by forming bezirk committees. All physicians may contribute to bringing about political solutions for peace through their professional knowledge linked with social responsibility and committed work.

Mebel reaffirmed the demand of the 6th IPPNW Congress of May this year to immediately end all nuclear tests as being a decisive step on the path toward disarmament.

Then Hans Roeding addressed the participants of the meeting, among them Guenther Jahn, first secretary of the Potsdam Bezirk SED leadership, as well as a delegation of the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization which is headed by Chincamanj Lakshamanna, member of the Indian Council of States, and is staying in the republic at the invitation of the GDR Peace Council. Roeding, deputy chairman of the physicians committee and member of the delegation which in 1985 accepted the Nobel Peace Prize for the IPPNW, reported on the rapidly increasing international influence of this movement. Based on results from scientific intvestigation, he proved that a nuclear war would be the end of any life on earth. Based on their medical knowledge, it is particularly up to the physicians to make this clear to all people. Deba Wieland, vice president of the GDR peace Council, praised the work of the physicians committee as a significant force of the national and international peace movement.

The participants of the meeting appealed to all physicians to spare no efforts in loyalty to their humanistic assignment in order to inform colleagues and broad circles of people, to enlighten them, and to mobilize them for active work for peace and detente, for a world free from nuclear arms.

Before the meeting, members of the GDR committee visited work collectives of medical institutions and reported on the work of the association of international physicians.

PHYSICIANS, SCIENTISTS APPEAL TO U.S. CONGRESS

AU290925 East Berlin NEUES DETSCHLAND in German 24 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- In telegrams to the U.S. Congress, the "GDR Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" Committee and the Committee of Scientific Questions of Safeguarding Peace and Disarmament of the GDR Academy of Sciences have supported an immediate and comprehensive nuclear test ban. The telegrans, signed by the chairmen of the two GDR committees, Professor Moritz Mebel and Professor Hermann Klare, stress that at present this is the most urgent and also feasible step to stop the nuclear arms race at last and introduce a process of disarmament. Today it is more urgent than ever to utilize the chance of universal nuclear test ban offered by the repeatedly prolonged Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions. In the telegram it is expected that the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate will not allow another nuclear test, thus making an essential contribution among the path to a universal and complete test ban, to be agreed in a treaty.

TU CHAIRMAN TISCH MEETS WITH DISTRICT OFFICIALS

LD041810 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, today met with the chairmen of the FDGB kreis executive committees to discuss the tasks of preparation for and execution of the trade union elections. The objective, Harry Tisch emphasized, is to further strengthen the fighting strength of this class organization. Trade union elections are a period of crucial tests in the main field of battle of the unity of economic and social policy. At the center of the competition movement must be the development and broad application of key technologies. The struggle for high productivity and efficiency must be always linked to the improvement of the workers' working and living conditions.

MITTAG VISITS DRESDEN TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

LD042103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1004 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpt] Dresden, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Today Dresden Technical University celebrated its 40th anniversary. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, is visiting the university to mark the occasion. On a tour of the university's teaching and research facilities the guest learned about scientific achievements of great significance for the key technologies. These include results in the computer-based design of switching circuits for modern technologies connected with micro-electronics, the development and application of CAD/CAM systems in engineering and progress in information technology.

At a ceremony in the Great Senate Hall Guenter Mittag was awarded an honorary doctorate by the academic council of Dresden Technical University. [passage omitted]

Addresses University Workers

LD050834 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1918 GMT 4 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Dresden, 4 Oct (ADN) -- Dresden Technical university celebrated the 40th anniversary of its reopening with a festive ceremony at the Palace of Culture in Dresden on Saturday. Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, expressed thanks on the occasion on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers to the university collective for its contribution to the strengthening of the GDR. [passage omitted]

The speaker added that the GDR is doing its utmost for the welfare of the people and the preservation of peace. He underlined that the GDR is working resolutely and steadfastly for an improvement in the international situation and for a return to the process of detente. "We never broke off the dialogue even in times when people did not speak to one another. And experience shows that political dialogue and striving for flourishing relations between states leads to concrete advances when one is guided by the legitimate interests of all sides."

Mittag said that the GDR's economic development serves to create the economic preconditions for the further implementation of the unity of economic and social policy. The broad application of key technologies is a decisive step toward lastingly guaranteeing present and future growth in performance on the path of intensively expanded reproduction.

Mittag added that the economic strategy up to the year 2000 decided by the 11th SED Congress gives the university collective great responsibility. With its 271 professors, 328 lecturers, 2,170 or so research staff, over 3,400 workers and employees, and 12,300 direct and correspondence students, it embodies a great intellectual potential in decisive spheres of the natural and technological sciences and the social sciences. [passage omitted]

REYKJAVIK MEETING SEEN AS HOPEFUL SIGN

AU031400 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 2 Oct 86 p 1

[Article by Peter Barabas: "Along the Way" -- passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] In a /political/ sense there is no need for the American President to take a long journey to meet /Mikhail Gorbachev/; and there is no need for the CPSU leader to go all the way to Washington to discuss a few questions personally. The CPSU leader has remained true to his previous statements on his willingness to keep to the Washington summit, but he also warned that the latter would /only/ make sense if it yielded /conceptual agreements/. The CPSU general secretary has already suggested a meeting at a venue outside the United States, such as for discussing an agreement on underground nuclear explosions. /Thus the idea of an interim meeting with Reagan is not new/.

We can see from this that the coming summit is not exactly a summit... that it is not the real one, to which we attach so much hope. Whether Reykjavik will become a mere /station/ on the way to Washington, or if one likes a /transit place/, or a /detour/, let anyone decide according to his own optimism or pessimism.

I am a rather optimistic person. True, Ronald Reagan did not describe the meeting in Iceland as a summit meeting, because, as he put it, the aim of it is to /prepare for the summit/ that will be taking place on the territory of the United States. He also said, however, that /it was not their aim to sign agreements in Iceland/. On the other hand, Eduard Shevardnadze called attention to the fact that it will be a /working meeting only/, which must give incentives to the various negotiations between the two countries. If anything is agreed in Reykjavik, these agreements can only be signed at the time of Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to America.

Why am I still optimistic? Because Reykjavik is clear evidence of the fact that /in spite of present problems, controversies, and different aspirations, people on both sides are seeking to find a way for solutions and do not want to abandon the chance of an agreement/. [passage omitted]

There is no doubt that both countries hope to make a step forward in Reykjavik. Without this none of them would have wanted to stage this meeting. We may, therefore, hope that the world of ice fields will become a venue of /political thaw/.

MAGYAR NEMZET 2 October on page 1 carries an article by Janos Avar entitled "Rendezvous in Reykjavik" on the same subject which notes: "Of course, we cannot expect tangible results from the Iceland meeting coming up at the end of next week and which is purposely called a "summit preparation." "It would be unwise to expect 'everything" or even too much from Reykjavik. However, it would be an underestimation of possibilities to undervalue the meaning of the Iceland meeting."

'Station on a Long Road'

Au031429 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Washington correspondent Andras Kereszy article: "Reykjavik: A Station on A Long Road"]

[Text] So it is Iceland. A new meeting betwen Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. And in less than 2 weeks time. Reykjavik -- the island-country's capital with 240,000 inhabitants and 10 hotels -- has come up on the political map of the Soviet-U.S. relations along with Geneva, Vienna, Glasboro, and Vladivostok.

So it is Iceland. And all this happened in such a way that here in Washington and new York, where there are rumours about everything and also about the opposite of everything and where everyone who regards himself as somebody hides beneath the pompous mask of being well-informed, the name Reykjavik did not come up at all. It is now clear that both the location and the form of the talks were proposed by Mikhail Gorbachev in his letter to Reagan which Shevardnadze handed over to Shultz on 19 September and upon the receipt on which the Soviet and U.S. foreign ministers suddenly disappeared from the State Department and drove for a personal meeting with Ronald Reagan. Now we know that, after a few hours of consideration, the U.S. President agreed, if the Daniloff affair could be settled.

Three Obstacles [subhead]

And here, in the capital of leaks, nothing leaked out about all this. Instead, other things were rumoured, and uttered loudly too. White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan, for example, informed the press with a perfectly straight face that Shevardnadze has been doing nothing else for 45 minutes but listen to Reagan's reproaches concerning the Daniloff affair. That was the only reason why he had come over from the State Department, avoiding the publicity of the television cameras. The slick White House reporters, of course, only smiled on hearing this but, knowing nothing else themselves, they reported the same, too. And the press dilligently carried what it was told. That this Daniloff case was some sort of issue of great importance. That it preceded everything else. That was more important than the fate of the European intermediate-range missiles, the developments in the SALT negotiations, the issue of space militarization, the Middle East crisis, the Central American crisis, and all the crises in the world together.

And the Soviet foreign minister only smiled and said already on his arrival that if the Americans wanted it too, we would solve the Daniloff problem. On his arrival he also said that he would meet with President Reagan. (The White House reaction: There is no such meeting on the agenda.) And following his talks with Reagan, Shevardnadze declared that he would still have a lot to discuss with Shultz in New York. (The State Department reaction to this: We do not know anything abut this.) Of course, the Soviet side did not deny, either, that there would be need for diplomatic dexterity, mutual compromises, and tough debates in order to achieve results. Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov -- whose humor and knowledge of English greatly impressed his U.S. colleagues -- called the Daniloff affair, the affair of the Soviet UN Mission employee Zacharov, and the planned expulsion of 25 staff members of the Soviet UN mission as the three obstacles in the way of a summit, obstacles that must be demolished. Gerasimov did not mention Gobachev's letter and maintained the secrecy that assured the success of the delicate negotiations. (To the questions trying to find out details, he answered the same thing: "I do not want to capsize the boat.") Neither did he try to divert attention but he made it felt that there were much more serious things at issue than the precise working out of the settlement of secondary problems.

"No Baseball Match" (subhead)

But why did the United States do exactly the opposite?

Why did the United States maneuver itself into a situation that hindered a solution instead of facilitating it? Why did the President devote a major part of his UN speech to Nicholas Daniloff? Why did he believe that this world forum would react to his words in the same way as an election meeting of Kansas City Republican citizens? Why did he risk the general lack of comprehension (only the British foreign minister said a few words about the affair)?

The first answer is obvious but just not true. Exaggerating the Daniloff affair aroused the suspicion that the United States in fact did not even desire to hold a summit this year, and was waiting only for a pretext to eliminate it. The current announcement, however, as well as the entire atmosphere and course of the Shevardnadze-Shultz talks prove that, nevertheless, Washington is interested in the continuation of the dialogue.

The other answer is more bizarre but probably true. Ronald Reagan, the presidential candidate advancing from the right with an extremist program, in the sixth year of his presidency, reached a point when his old followers, one-time allies, and even certain members of his administration were crying "treason." Well, in the presidential job one has to take the realities into consideration. And this, it seems, is not obligatory for others here. By excessively exaggerating the Daniloff affairs (to put it somewhat profanely, the Daniloff case has been flowing even out of the water taps here for 4 weeks), the White House wanted to convey the impression that the President was tough, unrelenting, and adamant. The price for this propaganda maneuver had to be paid later. "Did you back down?" -- a reporter asked Reagan on 29 September when the details of the agreement started to surface. "The Soviets backed down" -- answered the President. The same reporter at the White House press conference on 30 September: "Did the Soviets back down?" and the President's answer: "I should have not said that." (Shevardnadze in New York to the same question: "This is not a baseball match to count the runs.")

It should be simply taken into consideration in the President's entourage that there is a tough and extremist right wing core around the Pentagon, in the Congress, and in the press which does not accept and kind of Soivet-U.S. agreement and negotiation no matter in what it is wrapped. This was the force that lifted Ronald Reagan at that time and this force was the one that reached a position at the beginning of Reagan's presidency from where it can now carry out its undermining work. The majority of the people in this force are well-trained, experienced, and narrowmindely intelligent conservatives. They do not fall for words. No maneuver can fool them. For them the essential thing is important: not a single step toward the Soviet Union. One can only get into confrontation with them.

Restored Value Relations [subhead]

Is the leadership willing to take up the internal struggle? The past 10 days had a double message: The fact of a new Gorbachev-Reagan meeting presupposes that the leadership is willing to do that. The nebula around the Daniloff affair shows that even the highest level leadership is afraid of this force. An interesting development has, neverthless, taken place: in the latest issue of NEWSWEEK, Richard Perle, assistant secretary of defense, the smartest hawk and the sworn enemy of arms limitation, unexpectedly announced his resignation. He gave money as the reason for his decision. He said he would learn much more with a private firm than with the Pentagon and he is preparing to write a book for $200,000. Anyway, Perle announced that he would be leaving with self-confidence because he had succeeded in taking President Reagan to a road of no return. The 'star wars' program must now be continued and this will exclude any Soviet-U.S. agreement in the long run.

And as if to reinforce Perle, the same day the Reykjavik summit was announced on 30 September, the U.S. Air Force tested a anti-satellite weapon. The two stage missile was aimed not at a satellite but at a distant star. The Congress has temporarily put a ban on shooting satellites. It is allowed to aim at stars.

Well, here comes Reykjavik. A long road full of obstacles led to this point. For one thing, however, it is worth remembering the past 4 weeks of bitter memory. The solution finally was achieved by political will. The restoration of value relations dropped in America. [sentence as received] And likewise, political will is necessary for the currently twisted threads of military negotiations to be fastened together by agreements soon, in cases where this is possible and where the positions are still not too distantly apart.

The road to Reykjavik has been a long one and it will be a long road after Reykjavik.

PRC PARLIAMENTARIANS CONTINUE VISIT IN BUDAPEST

Sarlos Receives Delegation

AU301256 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, received in the Parliament on 27 September a Chinese parliamentary delegation led by Liao Hansheng, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress [NPC] of the PRC, who is on a visit to Hungary. At the meeting they exchanged views on the situation of cooperation between the two countries' legislative bodies and on possibilities of developing this cooperation. They also reviewed some issues of mutual interest concerning international life.

Also present at the talks were Janos Peter, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and Zhu Akang, ambassador of the PRC in Budapest.

Hold Talks

AU020954 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Sep 86 p 5

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Chinese Parliamentary Talks"]

[Text] A Hungarian negotiating group met the Chinese parliamentary delegation that has been in our country on an official visit since 26 September in the House of Parliament for a discussion on 29 September. The Hungarian delegation was led by Janos Peter, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and its members included Peter Biacs, Ferenc Dobi, Sandor Katona, and Peter Simon, members of parliament. The Chinese delegation was led by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and its members included Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the Standing Committee of the NPC, as well as Deputies Yu Wen, Zhang Zhen, and Mei Xing. Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the PRC in Budapest, was also present at the negotiations.

In his speech Janos Peter spoke in detail about the most important milestones in Hungary's recent history and emphasized the Soviet Union's role in creating possibilities for our progress. Talking about our economic and domestic policy aims, he referred to the openness of our foreign trade and to our efforts in the process of democratization. He mentioned the main principles of our election law, the composition of the National Assembly, and the work done at plenums and in the standing committees.

Liao Hansheng also began his speech with the history of his country. He stressed the point that China began to progress in 1949, after it had achieved independence with the help of the socialist countries. However, owing to domestic failures and, among other things, to the cultural revolution, this progress was not smooth. The right direction was pointed out by the Central Committee at its third plenum in 1978. Since then the main task has been to modernize and develop the construction of the economy. The 12th CPC Congress decided already that, compared with 1980, economic results must be doubled by the end of the century. Therefore, they will continue to modernize the economic management system and will prepare political programs as well. Studying the Hungarian experience provides great help in realizing these efforts, and therefore it is one of the PRC's intentions to increase relations and cooperation between the two countries.

Referring to international issues, the two sides agreed that peaceful domestic constructions can only be carried out in stable external conditions. They expressed the hope that the Soviet-American negotiations will yield results, and ultimately lead to nuclear disarmament. They underscored that small and medium-sized countries are able, and it is their duty, to make their voices heard for the creation of favorable international conditions.

Liao Hansheng invited the delegation of the National Assembly to pay a visit to China. The Hungarian side accepted the invitation with thanks.

After the discussion Janos Peter gave a dinner in honor of the guests.

Meet Losonczi

LD031259 Budapest MTI in English 1116 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, met the Chinese parliamentary delegation headed by Liao Hangsheng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC of the People's Republic of China, in the parliament building on Friday.

The parties discussed the relations between the two countries and legislations, and further opportunities. Present were Janos Peter, vice-president of the Hungarian National Assembly, and Zhu Ankang, Chinese ambassador to Budapest.

Delegation Departs

LD040240 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- The Chinese parliamentary delegation headed by Liao Hansheng, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Assembly that had been visiting Hungary left Budapest Friday. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Janos Peter, deputy speaker of the Hungarian Parliament. Present was Zhu Ankang, China's ambassador to Hungary.

During the time of their stay in Hungary, the delegation, which held talks with a Hungarian negotiation group headed by Janos Peter, was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, and by Istvan Sarlos, speaker of Parliament. The Chinese members of parliament met with Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, with Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi and with state secretary for the ministry of foreign affairs Gyula Horn, as well as with leaders from Budapest and Fejer County. The guests paid a visit to the Central Food Research Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Affairs, to the Ikarus body and vehicle factory in Szekesfehervar, and to the Hungarian-Chinese Friendship Cooperative Farm at Perkata.

MAROTHY, OTHERS ATTEND PRC HOLIDAY RECEPTION

LD020243 Budapest MTI in English 2028 GMT 1 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 1 (MTI) -- Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China to Hungary, gave a reception on the national day of the his country on Tuesday.

Present at the reception were Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Janos Peter, deputy speaker of Parliament, Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade, Gyula Horn, state secretary of foreign affairs, and several senior representatives of Hungary's political, economic and social life. Several leaders and members of the Budapest diplomatic corps were also in attendance.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES JARUZELSKI VISIT TO PRC

LD051351 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 5 Oct 86

[From the "Seven Days on Five Continents" program, with commentator Jozef Szabo]

[Text] [Announcer] We have already become used to the fact that in diplomacy, in protocol, every word is significant, even for example with regard to the visits of and talks between political leaders, in which official capacities they are described in the communiques. In the case of this week's specific event, Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks in Beijing, it was particularly significant whether he was acting in his capacity as head of state or as first secretary, because the latter, the emphasis on the party function, might indicate that the ice has broken, that is, that the relations between an East European socialist country and socialist China have de facto been normalized. Is this what really happened? Jozsef P. Szabo provides the answer.

[Szabo] Let us state for the record that of the East European socialist countries, Romania and Yugoslavia have maintained party links with China. Now, however, we are talking about something quite different. Perhaps it is an exaggeration to say that party links have already been restored, but it is certain that Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit was a breakthrough in that process -- and I would like to emphasize the world process here, as I do not agree that a turnabout has taken place here -- which in reality started in 1982, when the 12th CPC Congress stated that China was ready to develop relations with the socialist countries on the basis of peaceful coexistence. Of course, I have simplified the text somewhat here, but this was the crux of the matter.

This was not the beginning, the quiet diplomatic moves that took place in soviet-Chnese relations -- Brezhnev's statements in Tashkent, then in Baku -- it was in the wake of these that one kind of link-building, mainly in economic spheres, and in other areas including sport and culture, between the soviet Union and all the East European socialist countries, and China was started. This link-building created a basis by which we have been able to arrive at a point, I would say, approaching relations between parties too.

This also goes for Polish-Chinese relations. We know that in connection with Jaruzelski's trip to Beijing, it was emphasized that he was going to the Chinese capital as Polish head of state. True, in Beijing they indicated from the start that he would be received as the highest party and state leader, and in consequence, he met not just Premier Zhao Ziyang or Li Xiannian, the head of state, but also, as a matter of course, General Secretary Hu Yaobang and the first man of the Chinese leadership, Deng Xiaoping.

So, finally, I think that if this meeting was a turning point, it was so in that the visit was even more successful than expected in either Warsaw or Beijing.

[Announcer] And perhaps in another context. I am thinking of the fact that after the Polish Leader, the next visitor to China will be Erich Honecker. Both of them stopped off, that is, will stop off, in Moscow on the way. Apart from this, there was a fairly clear reference in the official Polish communique to the fact that Jaruzelski was not representing just the red and white colors of Poland in Beijing.

[Szabo] This is correct, but here again we have to look back. The basic characteristic of relations between the socialist countries and China since 1982 has always been that the building of links was not being carried out against the wishes of the Soviet Union.

I see the real significance of the Jaruzelski visit not in the development of Polish-Chinese party relations, but in the impetus, the new push it can give to Soviet-Chinese party relations, relations which at present do not exist. We know, after all, that at the most recent party congress, I mean the Soviet party congress, there was no Chinese participation as the Chinese did not accept the Soviet invitation, saying that there were still unresolved issues between the Sovet Union and China. Naturally, these unresolved issues still exist today, but I lthink I am not being too optimistic if I say that at the 13th PCP Congress to be held in 1987, there is a great chance that a Soviet party delegation will also be present, and Jaruzelski's visit, just as Honecker's Beijing trip, could play a great part in this.

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH CHINA DISCUSSED

AU021411 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Oct 86 p 6

[Article by Zsuzsa Gal: "A 7,000-Km Long Bridge -- Accelerating Development in Hungarian-Chinese Trade Relations"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The Chinese market is incredibly large, and so increasing trade relations provides great hope for us, and a cooperation can assist our efforts to invigorate the Hungarian economy.

Economic Diplomacy [subhead]

This is a good reason for the increasing number of mutual visits by delegations led by ministers and deputy ministers which appear almost daily in our press. It would be very difficult even to summarize the experience of discussions regarding multilateral trade relations, opportunities for economic cooperation, monetary matters, planning, the reform of economic management, tourism, education, and many other issues. It seems certain, however, that in spite of the obviously great opportunity, those who dreamed about the almost infinite marketing possibilities for exports to China and disregarded the import difficulties hindering this process have been far too optimistic.

First of all, the geographical distance increases prices by about 20-30 percent. In addition, Hungary and China intend, for the time being, to carry on their trade by way of clearing accounts, and this already presupposes a well-balanced export-import trade. [passage omitted]

China would, in the first place, like to export consumer goods, foodstuffs, and textiles, while the most needed goods in the Hungarian economy are industrial raw and basic materials, modern machinery, and industrial consumer goods. Nonetheless, this year we have already imported consumer goods to the value of $100 million -- five times as much as in 1983 -- thus creating competition for some of the Hungarian shoe and knitwear manufacturers, who sell their products at significantly higher prices. Of course, this is not happening contrary to our intentions, but in the hope that it will force domestic producers to cut back their costs and increase their competitiveness.

Domestic trade Minister Zoltan Juhar, who also visited China recently, referred to this by saying as follows:

"Chinese consumer goods are of good quality, are sold at realistic prices, and are becoming more and more popular among consumers. We would like to create a regular supply of these goods. We have a good opportunity to do so, because the 5-year long-term agreement signed in 1985 provides for the purchase of Chinese consumer goods." [passage omitted]

Almost 70 percent of our exports consist of engineering products and this is favorable because the Hungarian engineering sector needs the orders for such products. However, we must make sure that the great export opportunities will not preserve the current structure of our engineering sector, which cannot be termed a modern one. [passage omitted]

Thus far, the two countries were successful in cooperation in the motor vehicle sector, and the trade of parts, chassis, and preassembled units, and this positive trend could also continue in reconstructing Chinese bus factories. It is feasible that a new type of bus, suitable for Chinese requirements, will be developed either on our own or with the participation of Chinese engineers. It is possible to extend the vehicle cooperation by even delivering trucks and trolleybusses and buying rear-axles and low capacity Chinese vans.

The deliveries of Hungarian bulb processing lines were also successful. Experts see good prospects in chemical cooperation as well. It seems to be possible to accommodate even larger groups of Chinese workers for training and for employment.

Recently the second session of the Hungarian-Chinese Cooperation Committee on Economics, Trade, Science, and Technology was concluded and the results were described by Istvan Hetenyi, chairman of the Hungarian section [and minister of finance] as folllows: "[passage omitted] We discussed quite a number of issues as regards cooperation and deliveries, including, to mention a few, the issues of bus manufacturing and delivering assembly lines producing car lamps. [passage omitted]"

[Passage omitted] The PRC is an important partner for us and it is worth our while to place it in its right position within the system of our foreign trade relations. For on the one hand it could become a much more important market for our engineering and other products even if we rid ourselves of illusions and realize that the Chinese are demanding customers who only buy good quality products, which are acceptable by international standards. On the other hand we could buy from China important import commodities such as protein feed, cotton, herbs, and other consumer goods. [passage omitted]

In order to realize all these we need thorough market research and this also requires us to increase our constant presence on the market.

At the same time we cannot disregard the fact that both countries need to work on removing the deficiency still present in relations. Both Hungarian and Chinese economists are aware of this. They are building a bridge between the two socialist countries, which will have a two-track road, free in both directions for goods, technologies, knowledge in production, engineering, and science, and for ideas. It is the task of the coming years and decades to strengthen and broaden this 7,000-km long bridge.

PRC SPOKESMAN DISCUSSES INTERPARTY RELATIONS

LD032212 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] The CPC is ready to restore its relations with the parties of the East European socialist countries, according to the Central Committee's foreign affairs spokesman, Wu Xingtang. He told journalists in Beijing that the time has come to raise relations to a higher level, with the Hungarian party as well. He also mentioned that while interstate relations between China and the Soviet Union are not settled, there can be no question of the restoration of interparty relations.

MARJAI, USSR'S ANTONOV DISCUSS TRADE TIES

LD031201 Budapest MTI in English 0846 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI) -- The latest issue of political weekly "MAGYARORSZAG" carries full-page interviews on Hungarian-Soviet economic relations with Jozsef Marjai, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Antonov, vice-chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers.

Jozsef Marjai states, among other things that between 1986 and 1990 again the Soviet Union will deliver more energy carrier and raw materials than the scheduled. Initiated by the Hungarian side direct economic and technical-scientific relations have been established between Hungary and four Soviet republics. Hungarian experts take part in the technical reconstruction of several Soviet factories, accomplishing work worth 150 million roubles by 1990. The two governments are soon to sign an agreement on the regulations of the development of inter-factory relations. Opportunities for establishing joint ventures are ripe and an inter-governmental agreement will include the principles. The joint ventures, to be founded in the near future, will have their centres in Hungary. Oil and gas industry machinery and equipment export to the Soviet Union will be increased and deliveries meeting direct population demands extended. The parties seeking opportunities to increase Soviet car import to Hungary.

Aleskey Antonov states that preparations for proposals designed to improve reciprocal deliveries of goods in the coming [words indistinct] the Recsk copper and Mecsek coal mines. An agreement on the establishment of a joint working group to develop energetic and top technology equipment has been signed. Hungary joins the Soviet development programme by delivering agricultural, light and food industrial machinery and food industrial products. Agreements on the rules of direct production and technical relations will be signed in the near future.

ARTICLE WARNS NATIONAL ACCORD OPPONENTS

AU061049 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Oct 86 p 3

[Zdizslaw Morawski article: "For Genuine Accord"]

[Text] In line with the Sejm legislation of 17 July, there are now no political prisoners in Poland. All of them were released 2 or 3 weeks ago.

Various social groups and organizations, the PRON, the church, and many organizations worked for the release. At the same time, they stressed that given the present normalization of the country and the rapid progress in national accord, the release of these prisoners must not be turned into a crucial threat to social peace. The decision on releases is also an expression of the continuing trend in our public life toward overcoming disputes, countering conflicts, and making it possible for everyone to go back home and participate in normal life. This means that the amnesty was also a moral act because the issue of political prisoners was also a serious ethical problem, one that everyone felt strongly about.

Generally speaking, people in Poland and abroad continue to regard the decisions in question as very important and significant even from the viewpoint of history.

These measures rest on the frequently publicized assumption that amnesty decisions will be regarded as an act that presupposes that those restored to freedom will abandon their previous illegal activities. We all know that what is at stake is not political views, which were and are most varied, but deeds, which undermine the legal order of our country and threatened social peace. Having appraisal would be carried out of the freed individuals and of the groups of which they were members and that all the damage caused by problems is one of the factors that favor the atmosphere of dialogue and does not stimulate conflicts and emphasize existing differences.

At the same time, steps have been taken to expand the forms of dialogue and create new democratic structures that make it possible for those who for various reasons did not actively share in public life to discuss crucial public matters. I have in mind the idea of the consultative council of the State Council, the concept of similar bodies attached to the people's councils, and the social ombudsmen. All this seeks to enable those who hold different views and who are critical, of various plans of the authorities to participate in the new bodies.

All this is because there is and there can be no return to the situation existing before August 1980 and December 1981. No one has forgotten either the experience resulting from the grave errors committed by the power apparatus or the results of the dangerous errors committed by the leading bodies of the former Solidarity. The point now is to close this difficult period of errors and to enable those who have been excluded from normal life to return to it without loss of face.

That Poland is a country without political prisoners is a great event, one that is consistent with the intentions and aspirations of the overwhelming majority of our people, the political forces, the church, trade unions, and almost everyone. This great achievement is connected with the unwritten yet logical assumption that these far-reaching measures are addressed to sensible individuals, people who try to learn from difficult past experience. [paragraph continues]

However, this assumption can be vitiated by those who believe that the only correct political principle is persisting in being a professional political prisoner. It is necessary to say this in order to make it impossible for anyone to erroneously assume that the amnesty decisions are results of pressure or of the authorities' weakness and irresolution. Whenever necessary the authorities did display resolution, although they had in mind defensive measures and a means to an end and not the end itself.

Unfortunately, it is now obvious that a small group of people have not understood this elementary political fact. These are the people who try to regard the amnesty measures not only as rehabilitation, but also as yet another opportunity to restore and reintstate the situation existing before December 1981 with all the associated dangers. A group of seven people in Gdansk has announced that a commission or committee would be set up to create organizational structures that would engage in illegal activities at odds with Poland's legal order.

We have spoken of the threats that were posed by the pre-December 1981 activities. Today in 1986, these threats are practically nonexistent in Poland. It is true that attempts are being made again to set up committees as was the case after previous amnesties, but we should bear in mind that this is a thing of the past and that the existence of such committees, which received noisy publicity from the Western mass media, was extremely brief. This experience is also a thing of the past.

It is necessary to speak of such present attempts not because they are dangerous, but in order to publicly mention them so that evidence can be provided that, unfortunately, there are people who have learned nothing and who insist on being reminded what motives inspire them, regardless of the fine words they use. The conduct of these people, fortunately few, is a disease of political blindness and a new expression of their even more difficult situation. This is because they represent the people who, having lost support in their own country, in Poland, have based their existence on the support of the forces that are hostile to our country and that operate in the Western countries. It is against elementary logic that they now continue to prove this dependence to anyone who has not noticed it. Indeed, as one of them has written, they are now looking for a way out of a hopeless situation. They pledge national accord and, at the same time, do whatever they can to block it now when the amnesty has created enormous opportunities to expand the framework and structures of dialogue.

What the hopelessness of these people's situation involves is the fact that either they will join the normal stream of life, return to their normal jobs, cease to appear in the Western press, and thus lose the basis for their political and other kinds of existence; or they will have to continue their present activities with a haste for all to see. One can understand the psychological barriers in the face of having to return to normal work in order to earn a living, which is perhaps a prospect of little attraction, but the fact is that the only alternative is to continue in stubborn and hopeless manner to prove to their employers, who are enemies of Poland, that they are necessary to them.

Such attempts go hand in hand with big words such as solicitude for the country's future, the continuity of the state, and the identity of the nation. However, this solicitude is not convincing coming from the people who, after the country has been heaved out of the depths of the worst dangers into which they drove us, have done everything they could not to allow the situation to improve. It is they who have provided the West with the information and inspiration necessary for the familiar activities directed against our basic interests. It is hard to believe in the sincerity of these big words coming from the people who at the most difficult moment for Poland supported the U.S. sanctions directed against our community and through their declarations provided an alibi, one originating from our country, for U.S. anti-Polish policy.

These people will never be able to sidestep the charges made against them to the effect that they harm our national identity. They will never be able to do so by employing the ploy of claiming philosophical, political, and other differences of views. These differences did not prevent the Catholic Church from condemning U.S. sanctions in the name of the country's overriding interests, which were ignored by the people professing the principles that "the worse the situation, the better it is." The church's stand on U.S. sanctions was not a result of efforts to cover up differences in views, which still continue to be expressed in the press and in many debates, including Sejm debates. This stand, which has been violently attacked by those who now continue to talk big about the nation and the state, was dictated by awareness of the national interest and of the significance of social peace and a most extensive dialogue. It was precisely this stand that was attacked by the small group from Gdansk.

It is regrettable that I have to write about all these things. It would be desirable if this great, act of releasing all political prisoners could close a certain difficult and bitter phase of our national life and direct the attention of all of us to the unusually difficult problems we have to solve. However, it is necessary to write like this when attempts are again being made to conjure up the specters of the past. Whatever I have written should not be viewed as something that belongs to the area of the Penal Code or something that threatens the community or individuals. It is my wish that readers treat these remarks as solicitude for wise and honest principles of national coexistence. After all, the point is to ensure that the present great opportunity is not wasted and that the process of national accord continues to develop and to involve as many as possible of those who, for various reasons, did not want to or could not participate in this accord.

BARYLA DISCUSSES PARTY'S POSTCONGRESS EFFICIENCY

AU052041 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish No. 20, 24 Sep 86 pp 3, 4

[Article by Jozef Baryla, PZPR Polituro member and Central Committee secretary: "Efficiency as Gauge of Party's Quality"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Almost 3 months have gone by since the 10th party congress, the resolutions of which our people received with hope and optimism, believing that tangible improvements will occur in Poland, despite obvious difficulties. People's confidence in our party has also increased. We must maintain and intensify this favorable state public mood, but we will be able to do this only if we manage to prove in our daily activities that we realize with consistency and precision whatever the party promised at its congress. [passage omitted]

Our postcongress achievements are not devoid of numerous weaknesses. The first weakness is the differences in the consistency and quality of party work. Although the party congress was held almost 3 months ago, many primary and shop party organizations have not held even a single meeting, and this has been the case in rural areas, educational bodies, higher education, various plants, institutions, and so on. Militancy and attendance at the meetings that have been held has been very inconsistent. The simple fact is that many party members have still not read, let alone studied, the congress materials. A partial excuse for this state of affairs could be sought only in the fact that in summer people have to do harvesting work almost without a break and that the vacation period is not conducive to intensive party activities. The second weakness is the fact that the work on the congress materials continues to be highly superficial. It is only too often that aktivs and employees of the party apparatus speak about these materials in a dry language of command instead of a language that is full of human concern for how to solve the problems stemming from the bold and novel line of the 10th congress and how to deal with current and long-term issues. [passage omitted]

As for the present accountability-election campaign, we want it to be a crucial instrument in strengthening the primary party organizations and to enhance their role in the communities in which they are active. This applies especially to rural party organizations and to so-called organizations in the field. Our work among members of the intelligentsia and, especially, among teachers, cultural workers, artistic people, engineers, and technicians calls for a greatly differentiated and individualized approach. The party's presence among young people should be greatly increased. We should also pay attention to the performance of the primary party echelons in ministries, central offices, and local offices. The status of party organizations in these bodies should be upgraded and the demands placed on them should be tightened. They should be asked to exert a more effective influence on the performance of the bodies of government and administration in line with the party program and public needs. [passage omitted]

It is necessary for the accountability-election conferences to pay the utmost attention to economic issues, especially to whatever is connected with the second stage of the economic reform. It is a fact that the state of the economy determines social moods and the party's opportunity to effectively influence the individual segments of our society. That is precisely why the party must become that political force which simply enforces increased effectiveness of economic management and production innovations and which resolutely fights waste, bad work organization, and low production quality. [passage omitted]

It is no secret that side by side with dynamic and militant organizations there exist in our party neglected, weak, and at times even dead organizations. The accountability-election conferences should seek to fill in these breaches in the front of party activities, and party cells and aktivs should pay special attention to those weakest and neglected echelons, help them overcome their defects, and devise ways of stimulating their activities. Accountability-election meetings and conferences should get down to real issues and should produce specific and practical programs for implementing various proposals in line with the needs and potential of the given region, plant, and community and in line with the 10th congress resolution. They should beware of producing vague and lip-service declarations. [passage omitted]

The accountability-election campaign should help our people in acquiring the knowledge of the party resolutions and program. We must realize that our political opponents are now mainly interested in spreading disbelief in the efficiency of the present party activities and in promoting the view that the 10th congress program is unfeasible. The ideological and political struggle is continuing, and this is why, while formulating our tasks, we must clearly indicate and stubbornly remove the barriers created by our political opponents. The postcongress accountability-election campaign is the concluding stage of the party work program for the coming 5 years. The effective completion of this campaign will create the necessary political and personnel foundations that can guarantee the full implementation of the 10th congress resolution. Everything is determined by down-to-earth activities, ideological fitness, discipline, and a sense of responsibility of all of us.

REPORT EXPECTS CHANGES IN ECONOMIC POLICY

LD061732 Warsaw PAP in English 1530 GMT 6 Oct 86

["Economic Reform: Is Breakthrough at Hand? (by PAP Economic Editor)", -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 6: There are many indications that we are about to witness rather substantial changes in the economic policy materialized through the mechanisms of the economic reform -- such a concept was expressed at the latest meeting of the Sejm by

Deputy Wladyslaw Szymanski. "One should stop avoiding unpopular decisions," said he, adding that "buying time" in this way was like "pushing a snowball which is thus growing bigger and heavier."

What matters in general is the nagging problem of the Polish economy, namely the lack of equilibrium. We put forward a thesis that it is the price movements that constitute a predominant form maintaining the market at the edge of equilibrium, and each year actually brings a two-digit rate of their growth. But is this a reason to be satisfied? "It is necessary to finally put an end to prices trying to catch up with pays," said chairman of the Consultative Economic Council Professor Czeslaw Bobrowski at the recent meeting of the Goverment Planning Commission.

The postulated changes in the reform's mechanisms include at proposal to raise tax rates upon extra remunerations. Discussion is also under way on legal possibilities to freeze pays if it proves absolutely necessary. One can assume that higher price rises will not be "accepted by the market" if accompanied by the discipline of pays. Enterprises will have to limit their endeavors to raise prices meant as an attempt at easy compensations for growing supply prices. Thus changes are that they will start seeking sources of profit in the effectiveness of management, in high quality and in satisfying market needs.

Much shows that we will anyway have to climb a hill -- maybe quite a high one -- to be able to eventually descend. This time around however this should not be a descent prompted by decisions made under public pressure though incompatible with economic laws.

What matters then is not only a breakthrough in the economic reform but something that may prove much more difficult, namely a change in the way of thinking before that "snowball" grows to a size capable of freezing the economy.

ACADEMICIAN CRITICIZES ECONOMIC REFORM

AU052059 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No. 39, 28 Sep 86 p 4

[From the press review]

[Text] ZARZADZANIE [MANAGEMENT], No. 6/86, has published an interview given by Professor Jozef Kaleta to Barbara Mathes-Ciszewska. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Mathes-Ciszewska] How do you evaluate the present implementation of the economic reform?

[Kaleta] Very critically. The present implementation of the reform is highly unsatisfactory, especially in the most important sectors if the economy such as mining, metallurgy, energy, and heavy industry.

[Mathes-Ciszewska] Do we have an economy?

[Kaleta] We have a voluntaristic, moonshine economy. Our enterprises have to pay the highest taxes in the world. High taxation destroys economic incentives. We deprive enterprises of about 23 trillion a year and spend about half of this sum on maintaining loss-making enterprises. Antimonopolist legislation was promised, but it is a fact that the champions of monopoly continue to gain the upper hand. The situation is dramatic, especially because the priorities granted to large-scale investments create a state of disinvestment in enterprises. Not everyone realizes this because our media keep on telling us that we are overcoming the crisis, but the fact is that the sall increases in national income result from disinvestment and that disinvestment is responsible for bad production quality, which loses us some 2900 billion a year. [paragraph continues]

We also keep on postponing our debt repayments, and all this means that we are living on the time borrowed from our children and grandchildren. It is always the politicans who run the economy who are responsible for errors of economic policy. The party should force officials to carry out the economic reform. The party should be that strong. When Gorbachev was in England he encouraged the capitalists there to invest in the USSR. History knows of no backward country that has ever been able to catch up unaided with highly developed countries. One reason for the restraints on our economic reform is the primacy of politics over the economy.

JARUZELSKI STATEMENT ON RESULTS OF ASIAN TRIP

AU061449 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 86 pp 1, 6

[Statement given to PAP State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski upon his return from his Asian tour, in Warsaw on 30 September]

[Text] My journey to three socialist states in Asia has ended. The official, friendly visit by the PPR party-state delegation to the MPR and DPRK, and the working visit to the PRC, have confirmed once again the priority nature of our country's relations with the socialist states.

The favorable development of Poland's relations with the Asian socialist states, especially the development that has occurred in the most recent years, has not been accompanied by top-level meetings and visits. Therefore, this journey was an important stage in restoring a proper rhythm to these contacts. However, its basic purpose was to give our bilateral and mutually advantageous cooperation a new dimension. This is important in the face of the need to increase Poland's participation in the international division of labor, exchange experience in socialist construction, and firmly establish our country's position in the world.

I can say with complete conviction that the visits have become important, and in a certain sense breakthrough, events in Poland's relations with these countries. They have confirmed that our partners are deeply interested in intensifying their relations with Poland, including the economic and scientific-technological spheres. The visits have shown that not all possibilities have been fully used in the development of mutual relations to date.

During the meetings and talks we highlighted those spheres and paths of cooperation that posses future importance. I am convinced that the implementation of the goals that were discussed with the leaders of the MPR, DPRK, and PRC will have a favorable influence on the performance of our countries' development tasks.

We were welcomed very warmly by the Mongolian friends. During the MPR visit we signed a long-term program of economic, scientific, and technological development until the year 2000. This will encourage a tightening of the relations between our countries, members of the socialist community, and raise them to a higher level. We are counting that further reserves of economic cooperation with this country will be mobilized.

Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, greeted our delegation with a warm rally of several thousand of the city's inhabitants. The signing of a declaration of friendship and cooperation was the high point of the visit to this country and will favorably influence the development of Polish-Korean relations. The DPRK visit has confirmed the importance attached by both countries to further mutually advantageous cooperation, and to a consolidation of the unity of the socialist countries in the face of the dangers existing in the modern world.

The working visit to the PRC and the meetings and talks there were the first contacts at this level for almost 30 years. They permitted a constructive exchange of views in a friendly atmosphere. I am convinced that this dialogue that has been renewed with our Chinese comrades will bring positive results for a further development of bilateral relations, especially in the economic, scientific, and technological spheres, and that it will encourage a search for new ways of maintaining these relations.

We had an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the achievements gained during the socioeconomic development of the MPR, DPRK, and PRC. These developments fully confirm that socialism has taken firm root in this part of the Asian Continent, creating not only chances for national liberation and rebirth, but also for a further dynamic deveopment of these states and peoples in the face of the 21st century.

During the talks there was a broad disucssion on the subject of current problems in the international situation. Like Poland, the socialist states of Asia also declare their profound interest in easing the existing tension in the internationmal arena, preventing nuclear war, and preserving and consolidating peace. For all our countries are jointed by supreme values -- faithfulness to the ideals and goals of socialist construction, and the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

We met everywhere respect and positive sentiment toward Poland and our people. During the talks, recognition and support was expressed for the decisions and efforts undertaken independently by our party and people's authorities in order to overcome the crisis, achieve progress in normalization and stabilization, and counteract foreign pressure and external interference.

In the socialist states of Asia we were able to see for ourselves that our country enjoys huge prestige and is regarded as an important partner, whereby Poland's cooperation with these countries is calculated on a long-term basis.

The adopted decisions should be given further substance during working contacts at various levels. We will also continue the dialogue during return visits by the top leaders whom I have invited to Poland on behalf of our authorities.

I also bring warmest greetings for the Polish people from the leaders of the MPR, DPRK, and PRC, who, expressing their recognition for our people's achievements, have conveyed at the same time their best wishes for futher success in socialist construction in Poland.

On the return trip I stopped over for several hours in Moscow, where I met with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary. We held a warm and cordial talk.

DAILY VIEWS EFFECTS OF JARUZELSKI PRC TRIP

AU061632 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 86 p 6

[Zygmunt Slomkowski commentary: "Good Prospects"]

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski's Beijing visit was the first at such a high level for almost 30 years. The nature of this visit and its importance for relations between both our states were established at the very beginning.

The exchange of views on international topics, and especially the mutual information on both countries' experience, permitted a better understanding and consolidation of the elements which join us. The major part of these elements comprises history -- a struggle for national and social liberation from foreign might; socialist transformations since the rise of people's power in Poland and China; and efforts by both countries to accelerate socioeconomic development, modernization, and economic efficiency. Also, in the majority of basic issues, China's stance corresponds closely to the peaceful initiatives of the countries of the socialist community.

Differences and similarities create favorable conditions for the development of Polish-Chinese relations in all spheres. That is why the renewal of top level dialogue has opened a new chapter on the Warsaw-Beijing line.

Much space in Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks was devoted to problems of economic cooperation. This has assumed vitality in recent years, especially as far as trade is concerned. It is worth recalling that trade turnover in 1984 amounted to over 0.5 billion Swiss francs, but is expected to be 1.5 billion Swiss francs this year. As a result, this year we have become China's second largest trade partner among the socialist countries, after the USSR. An institutional and legal infrastructure for the development of further cooperation has also been constructed.

Thus, the Beijing talks concentrated on improving cooperation and developing those forms of cooperation outside trade itself. In other words, the point is to establish production and trade ties, involving the formation of joint enterprises, and also direct scientific technological cooperation, for example the appointment of joint teams or the involvement of scientific institutions in both countries in order to work out specific areas of cooperation. Another area is industrial cooperation, the prospects for which are very favorable in some branches of industry.

The effects of this activity, in which both sides are interested according to the talks, should be a modernization of production and greater productivity wherever such undertakings are made. This will permit a rise in trade, which in turn will permit greater imports from China, including imports of consumer goods which are in high demand on our market.

As a result of Wojciech Jaruzelski's talks in Beijing, both sides expressed their firm desire to continue dialogue on such a high level, which was also expressed in the mutual invitation extended to the heads of parties, states, and governments to pay official visits. In political-diplomatic language, this means recognition of the fact that bilateral relations have embarked upon the path of stable future development and that both sides atach great importance to this cooperation.

DAILY LOOKS AT IMPLICATIONS OF REYKJAVIK MEETING

AU061521 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Oct 86 p 5

[Ewa Boniecka commentary: "Joint Hopes"]

[Text] All the capitals in the world continue to express the hope that the working meeting between M. Gorbachev and R. Reagan in Reykjavik will pave the road to the summit proper in the United States by reducing the gap in positions on the key issue of curbing armaments. Such hopes also continue to be expressed by Eastern and Western politicians as well as by the diplomatic heads of other countries who are attending the present UN session. This shows that the Soviet position on the need to work out disarmament accords with the United States at the planned summit meeting, for which the Reykjavik dialogue must complete the groundwork, is shared by everyone.

According to the recent statements made by Secretary of State George Shultz, President Reagan realizes that the planned meeting will be meaningful if the present stalemate on this key issue is overcome.

We can therefore assume that the issue of nuclear disarmament will dominate the Reykjavik talks because it is of decisive importance for the further Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva on limiting disarmaments. As the Soviet spokesman stressed once again, these negotiations have reached a complete stalemate.

The question that is being asked worldwide is how much common ground will the two leaders find in their talks, that is, where is it possible to achieve compromise to pave the road to disarmament accords? The Soviet position on Euromissiles and on reductions of strategic long-range nuclear weapons is flexible. However, Reagan's unyielding position on the development of the program of space armament is the chief obstacle to progress in the Geneva talks.

The fact that President Reagan has accepted the invitation to a working dialogue with M. Gorbachev, although he previously refused to agree to an additional meeting, shows that he realizes that it is necessary to overcome the present stalemate on the issue of armament successful, but mutual resolve is necessary before this can be achieved.

JERZY URBAN DISCUSSES 'PROPAGANDA AGGRESSION'

AU051809 Warsaw PZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 29 Sep 86 pp 7, 9

["Transcript" of the 23 September press conference held by Jerzy Urban for foreign and Polish journalists in Warsaw]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Saba'a el Dear, [name as published] AL BA'TH: The Americans are construcing in Israel a big transmitter for the VOA and Radio Liberty in order to strengthen propaganda aggression against the socialist countries and the countries in its orbit. What is your comment? Does the Polish Government maintain a position on this issue?

Urban: I do not know any details of this construction, but our position on the programs broadcast by Radio Free Europe, the VOA, and Radio Liberty is that what they do is not propaganda, but propoganda agression and activity that is in conflict with international law. No matter who compiles and broadcasts these programs, their nature is in conflict with the principles of international life, which Poland professes and propagates. They are a butual interference, one based on lies and provocations, in the internal affairs of Poland and other countries.

Peter Johansson, GOETEBORGS POSTEN: In connection with the amnesty and on other occasions we have often heard that the Polish Government and state regard themselves as strong and most secure. How is it then possible that the government that regards itself so strong issues senseless regulations with regard to foreign television reception? Why do those who want to install the necessary television aerials have to obtain permission from the local security offices?

Urban: I calmly acknowledge your criticism, although you use unconventional expressions. I hope -- are you an American? A Swede? -- that you use such language at the domestic press conferences with representatives of your home government and that you have therefore gotten used to language that is inadmissible in our country. So much for the form of your question.

Let me explain two issues. First, the internal affairs offices deal not only with security matters. They represent the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the commitments of which go far beyond security. One reason why permits have to be obtained before such aerials can be installed is that they interfere with the reception via normal aerials. Another reason is that installing a number of satellite television aerials on one roof may cancel their ability to receive. That is why we need administrative regulations to ensure that one citizen's interests do not endanger other citizens' interests. I think that this concept of public relations is not unknown in Sweden.

I can also tell you that, despite your innuendoes, we are not as stupid as to divide our citizens into those who will be permitted to view Western satellite television programs and those who will not be so permitted. I think that if anyone would try to make such divisions he would be hard put to decide whether the champions of party policy should not be given permits lest their views might be confused by Western propaganda or whether such permits should be given to our opponents because nothing could harm them any more. This is to illustrate the absurdity of your suspicions. I must admit that we have still not established hard and fast legal rules about all the complexities of these new issues. The contemporary world continues to produce technological novelties, not only the ones under discussion, but others as well, while the necessary legal enactments have still not been worked out and still lag behind these new technological events. [passage omitted]

HUNGARY'S MARJAI MEETS MESSNER, SIGNS PROTOCOL

LD062055 Budapest MTI in English 1933 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, October 6 (MTI) -- At the end of their talks, deputy prime minister Jazsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol, co-chairman of the Hungarian-Polish Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee, signed a protocol in Warsaw.

The two deputy prime ministers reviewed topical issues related to the economic, technical and scientific cooperation of the two countries, and agreed to expand exchanges of experience that promote economic cooperation. The two sides are to take separate and joint measures to encourage economic cooperation and streamline its system of conditions.

Areas are to be marked out where joint ventures can be formed within a short time and operate to good advantage.

Particular attention was given to cooperation in the electronics industry and possibilities for the further development of cooperation in the manufacture of industrial robots, flexible production lines and private cars.

They assessed the implementation of the 1983 Hungarian-Polish agricultural cooperation agreement as successful and determined the lines and frames of further development.

On reviewing the situation of passenger traffic between the two countries, the two deputy prime ministers agreed to take measures, with the involvement of competent organs, to remove impediments to the development of tourism.

In addition to the protocol, Jozsef Marjai and Jozef Koziol signed an operative schedule including tasks in detail for the coming period, mainly the ones posed by the decisions of the Budapest talks of the Hungarian and Polish prime ministers on September 4-5, 1986.

The Hungarian deputy prime minister met Zbigniew Michalek, secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

On Monday Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner, member of the PUWP Political Committee, met Jozsef Marjai. They exchanged information on the situation of their countries and surveyed priority areas of Hungarian-Polish cooperation. Present were Ambassadors Gyorgy Biczo of Hungary to Warsaw and Tadeusz Czechowicz of Poland to Hungary.

On Monday Jozsef Marjai returned to Budapest.

JARUZELSKI, MESSNER GREET SED, HONECKER

LD062022 Warsaw PAP in English 1932 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 6 -- To mark the 37th anniversary of the German Democratic Republic, PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski and chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner sent a congratulatory cable to CC General Secretary of the Socialisty Unity Party of Germany, chairman of the Council of State Erich Honecker and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph.

The message carried wishes of many successes in realization of the 11th SUPG Congress resolutions and further achievements on the road to comprehensive development of socialist homeland.

"Continuing the act of constructing a new stage in the history of Poles and Germans' neighbourhood, basing on the significant provisions of the Zgorzelec treaty, we develop relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and nations, constituting a practical materialization of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. At the same time they are an important element in the structure of security Europe, based on the Yalta-Potsdam order and the reality of our continent's post-war development, they form an effective barrier against al' revolutionist tendencies", the message read in part.

On the same occasion Chairman of United Peasants' Party Central Committee, speaker of the Sejm (Parliament) Roman Malinowski sent a congratulatory cable to chairman of the German Democratic Farmers' Party, Vice-Chairman of the Council of State Ernst Mecklenburg, with cordial wishes of realization of outlined goals for the farmers and entire nation.

ORZECHOWSKI RECEIVES POLITICAL SCIENTISTS

LD070737 Warsaw PAP in English 0621 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 6 -- Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski has received a group of distinguished political scientists, members of an international committee preparing the Third World Assembly of International Relations Societies, to be held in Washington in 1988.

The committee is chaired by Professor Mihaly Simai (Hungary) and includes chairman of the Polish Society of Political Science Longin Pastusiak.

During the meeting, Minister Orzechowski informed the participants on Poland's position of main issues of international policy.

RADIO COMMENTS ON REAGAN VETO BEING OVERRIDDEN

AU031719 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Slobodan Kovacevic commentary]

[Text] If the agreement on the Reykjavik meeting -- in the circumstances in which [words indistinct] of Gorbachev and Reagan on American territory -- can be considered a foreign political success of the White House administration, then last night's vote in the Senate, in which the Republicans have the majority, is the real defeat of the U.S. President's foreign policy. The event seems even more strange when one knows that the President and his aides had more than enough signals that the veto would not be sustained; namely, less than a week has passed since the veto on sanctions was also convincingly rejected at the House of Representatives where, true, Democrats have a slight majority, but it was clear from the reaction of American public opinion that, this time, the President was not backed by the nation.

By the way, it is not the first time in Reagan's presidential career that his veto has been overridden. However, that has never happened concerning such an important question and at such an important moment for U.S. foreign policy. On the eve of Reykjavik, that is considered to be -- let us use a chess expression -- unnecessarily lost pace.

However, let us return to the sanctions. They can now be put in force in 90 days. Let us recall the legislative decisions adopted by both houses of the U.S. Congress this summer -- primarily under public pressure at home and confronted with an increasingly dramatic situation in southern Africa -- pertaining to measures to be imposed against Pretoria, the measures of halting all U.S. investment and a ban on imports of uranium, coal, textiles, and some other important commodities from South Africa. Also banned was the entrance to the United States of South African passenger planes. Reagan's argument when imposing the veto was that the sanctions would harm the black majority more and that they would in fact be counterproductive. The mood of the U.S. public, which does not share its President's opinion this time, was probably best expressed by prominent Senator Richard Lugar, who said: What is involved is not the efficacy of the measures, but whether the United States will be on the right or wrong side in this historic situation.

DELEGATE TO CEMA LEAVES FOR MOSCOW MEETING

LD070935Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct (TANJUG) -- Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Committee and permanent representative of the SFRY at the CEMA, left for Moscow today. He is leading the Yugoslav delegation at the 120th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

ALGERIAN INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD061540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria led by Faysal Boudraa, the minister of heavy industry, arrived in Yugoslavia today at the invitation of the FEC.

At a plenary meeting at which the Yugoslav delegation was led by Andrej Ocvirk, a member of the FEC and president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, there was discussion of activities and measures for improving bilateral cooperation in heavy industry on a stable long-term basis. The delegation of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria will visit a large number of work organizations involved in heavy industry.

UGANDAN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD061337 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1233 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 October (TANJUG) -- Eriya Kategaya, minister of state in the Prime Minister's Office of the Republic of Uganda, arrived at noon today on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the FEC. The guest from the nonaligned and friendly country will be staying in Yugoslavia from 6 to 12 October, during which time he will have talks with his host, Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, and other prominent figures in the sociopolitical and economic life of our country.

Apart from Belgrade, Ugandan Minister of State Eriya Kategaya will visit the SR of Croatia and the SR of Slovenia.

The guest from the friendly African country was welcome and greeted at Belgrade's Surcin Airport by Janex Zemljaric, vice present of the FEC, along with FEC officials and economic representatives.

Today, Minister Kategaya will visit Avala and lay a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

BURKINABE LEADER STOPS BRIEFLY IN BELGRADE

LD061136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-croatian 1031 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Captain Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution of Burkino Faso, made a brief stop over today at Belgrade's Surcin Airport on his way to the USSR. Capt Thomas Sankara, president of the National Council of the Revolution, was welcomed and greeted at the airport by Egon Padovan, member of the FEC; Ljubisa Korac, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency, Jovan Pecenovic, assistant Federal secretary or Foreign Affairs; and by other officials.

PEACE MOVEMENTS NOT 'IMPORT FROM THE WEST'

AU301233 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 28 Sep 86

[From "Sunday at 10" program: Jelena Radovanov discussion with Youth Federation officials Midrag Vlahovic, Sandi Cesko, Milan Popovic, and Zoran Tajler -- speakers answering questions not identified]

[Excerpt] New social movements have become reality in some parts of our country, while in other parts they are still coming into being. The peace, ecology, feminist, and spiritual movements are attracting young generations more and more. What is the view of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia toward them?

Jelena Radovanov talks about this with Miodrag Vlahovic and Sandi Cesko, member of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia Presidium Conference, and Milan Popovic and Zoran Tajler, expert political workers in the Presidium.

[Radovanov] Can we consider some new social movements such as the feminist, peace, and spiritual movements as a special ideology import from the West?

[Answer] Considering that the so-called new social movements express the radical and universal needs of the man and society of today, the need for protection from the destructive consequences of modern science, technology, and similar things, they cannot and do not represent an import from the West, but are in expression of our internal, authentic needs. The best example of this is the spontaneous antinuclear movement that -- not only in Slovenia but last year in Serbia -- was exceptionally developed and is still exceptionally alive regarding the planned building of a number of nuclear power stations.

[Radovanov] What is the attitude of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia toward these movements?

[Answer] Listen, we must face these questions that have been raised outside the existing forms of organization, institutions, and so forth, outside the youth organization, questions that have been primarily raised by young people.

[Radovanoc] (?Who) does not follow these questions?

[Answer] Not only are these questions not followed. Why are certain questions not followed up? Because of certain ossified organization, bureaucracy, because of insufficient vital contacts with the interests of young people, etc. It was objectively inevitable that these questions would be raised in certain forms, that they would be put on the agenda, I mean, that they would arise in the minds of a certain number of people, above all at all those points where this kind of democratization process, above all this process of socialization of our policy, has stopped.

[Radovanov] Does not our political system offer a sufficient number of possibilities for young people to express their peace initiative, considering its democratic broadness and considering our country's foreign policy, whose key point is the peaceful solution of international disputes?

[Answer] I belong to those who simply think that in our political system we do not have an efficient factor for the political mobilization of youth and other masses to create, expand, and concretely engage peace consciousness. I will give you an example. When the Americans bombed Tripoli nowhere in Yugoslavia was there a spontaneous or other kind of mass protest, except in Slovenia, and that was mainly due to the initiative of the local peace movement. I must stress that this is complementary to our overall system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and our nonaligned foreign policy, and not something that is outside it or even against it. [passage omitted]

LCY'S PEOPLE'S DEFENSE COMMISSION MEETS

LD021547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 2 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (TANJUG) -- Continuous economic crisis and a crisis situation in society could have a negative impact on the country's defense and security. Therefore, in the interest of defense and security of society it is necessary to more speedily and efficiently resolve accumulated economic, ideopolitical, security, and social problems, it was pointed out today at a session of the LCY Central Committee's Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, which adopted a work program for the next year.

Starting from the tasks established by the 13th LCY Congress, the commission will focus its action on those actions that would contribute to a more successful realization of the role of the LC in all-people's defense and social self-protection, and the further stimulation of the process of socialization of the tasks of defense and security. In the activity of the LC, greater significance should be given to the questions of further development and strengthening of social self-protection, it was noted, and a more serious breakthrough should be carried out in the realization of the theory and practice of social self-protection.

INVESTMENT IN MILITARY INDUSTRY DECREASES

AU031220 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27-28 Sep 86 p 6

[Interview given by Velimir Radivojevic, president of the Association of Armament and Military Equipment Industries of Yugoslavia, to Branko Senic -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Radivojevic] The armament and military equipment industry is a part of the Yugoslav economy. There are no special laws, advantages, and privileges provided for it. [passage omitted]

[Senic] The requirements of this somehow unique family must surely be to some extent stricter?

[Radivojevic] Yes, one could say that. In the current 5-year plan we are paying special attention to scientific-research work and the development of armament and military equipment. [passage omitted] Today there are 400 different products [sredstva] used in equipping the Yugoslav People's Army, out of which only 10 were produced through licence cooperation and the rest was developed and produced in home factories.

Of course, not all of the scientific-research work and the use of its results is exclusively tied to the needs of the army: only about 25 percent of the existing technology is devoted to it. All the rest of the the technological developments is turned toward market production.

[Senic] Other figures and date deserve attention too. It is better to hear them from you than, as one colleague said, to look for them in the foreign press.

[Radivojevic] More than 50 associated labor organizations operate in the Association of Armament and Military Equipment Industries. Several tens of thousands of workers work in them.

But I must stress in particular that about 1,000 others who are not in our association are also actively taking part in the production of arms and military equipment. It is evident from the information that this is how many are taking part in the production of our tank. [passage omitted]

[Senic] We are investing in other fields but not with much success.

[Radivojevic] Investments have been made continuously during the past 10 years. The very high level of equipment in the armament and military equipment industry shows that most clearly, and it enables us to keep up with the world in the sphere of military technology. This is achieved through smaller and smaller investments. The participation of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense in the last 5-year period was 40 percent, while in the next, in fact in this current one, it was planned that this be reduced to 30 percent, depending on the budget. This is causing some difficulties but, jointly with banks and financial funds available to associated labor organizations, investments are being firmly carried out to end. [passage omitted]

ROLE OF SCIENCE AND RESEARCH IN ARMY EXAMINED

LD010907 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2051 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Sep (TANJUG) -- Scientific research work in the Yugoslav People's Army must play a more important role in the development of Yugoslav society. Concentration of qualified cadres and their further training are the main prerequisites for the development of scientific-research institutions in the Yugoslav People's Army, which will also have indirect effect on the development of the entire Yugoslav society. This was said at today's session of the Council for Scientific Work in the Yugoslav Armed Forces, which was presided over by Lieutenant Colonel-General Avgust Vrtar.

We are still in the process of agreeing on a strategy for the country's technological development at a time when our expenditure for scientific development is much smaller than in the developed countries. It is therefore necessary to create social, economic and political conditions conducive to increased efficiency and the country's more rapid progress. This is at the same time a precondition for enhancing Yugoslavia's defense capabilities and the preparedness of our armed forces.

The highest possible degree of cooperation between scientific-research institutions and the economy is needed if the scientific-research institutions and the economy is needed if the present view of science being exclusively an item on the expenditure list to be changed. Science in our country must become a genuine production force in society with increased involvement in the research work of importance for national defense, the council stressed.

EXERCISES HELD IN BELGRADE ARMY DISTRICT

AU020901 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Sep 86 p 6

[B.I. report]

[Text] In a regular program of combat training, the Belgrade army district units performed a series of exercises during the last few days at one of the military training areas. These exercises showed the effectiveness of the units at their own rear, with particular stress on the counterassault combat. This tested the readiness, skill, and durability of the soldiers for a fight in mountainous terrain. The units of the Yugoslav People's Army, territorial defense, and civilian defense all took part in this.

During this training the units manifested a high degree of combat readiness and willingness to act in the most difficult conditions. Fighting morale was on a high level. Some units, in orde to successfully accomplish their task, walked over 100 km. Thanks to good organization and the skill and joint action of the Yugoslav People's Army units and the units of the territorial defense and civilian structures, all set tasks were successfully realized.

MOJSOV RECEIVES RADIO YUGOSLAVIA DELEGATION

LD0671843 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 6 Oct 86

[Text] Belgrade 6 Oct (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received representatives of Radio Yugoslavia, who informed him about the activities of this institution specializing in informing the world public about our country's domestic and external policies.

The representatives of Radio Yugoslavia told Mojsov that the large shortwave center under construction near Bijeljina was nearing completion. The center will improve audibility of Radio Yugoslavia programs throughout the world. Lazar Mojsov was also informed about the financial difficulties affecting this organization, and the need for appropriate statutory solutions to secure stable material conditions for the station to perform its function, which is of general interest and importance for Yugoslavia, was stressed.

TITO'S SON SEEKS BAN ON PUBLICATION OF WORKS

AU020818 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Sep 86 p 8

[M.I. report]

[Excerpts] Zarko Broz, as one of the heirs to the royalties on the works of his father, Josip Broz Tito, has submitted an application through his lawyer, DrRajko Danilovic, for a temporary ban that would prohibit the newspaper publishing work organization KOMUNIST, a publishing center, from sellihng Tito's work until final judgement is made. [passage omitted]

It is interesting that the heirs to the royalities on Josip Broz Tito's works (sons, Zarko and Aleksandar-Miso, and wife, Jovanka Broz) are also in dispute with several other publishers (Narodna Knijga, Svjetlost, Prosveta, Napraijed, BIGS, Radnicka Stampa) but that a ban was requested only on KOMUNIST's publishing.

A decision about a temporary measure will be issued by the court later in a court order.

The court has accepted a proposal for testimoney.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND -- Bangkok, 3 Oct (TANJUG) -- Prem Tinsulanonda, prime minister of the Thai Government, today received a farewell visit from Ismet Redzic, the SFRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bangkok, who is completing his 4-year term in office as a Yugoslav diplomatic representative in friendly Thailand. On this occasion reference was made to increasingly favorable development of bilateral cooperation between Thailand and Yugoslavia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1037 GMT 3 Oct 86 LD]